Ol lunder

## WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1856.

We would again remind our subscribers, particularly in Ohlo, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have lise attituded (with the exception of Mesers. Lipsconth & Dering) all our agancies throughout the country, and hat, with these two exceptions, no collections will be regulated by this office by persons claiming to be agents of to be agents of Ap 25—tf.

The victory of Friday last is one of the most signel and important that has ever been won by the democratic party in the history of our country. It will give to that party a new lease upon the confiof the republican masses of the Union. It at-

ests anew its conservative and national character,

ats a new hope for the perpetuation of the in the heart of the nation.

The struggle which commenced in 1820, and, like a fire-bell in the night, startled Mr. Jefferson in his repose at Monticello, has now reached a conclusion.

The policy of strife, which the Congress of that day inaugurated, has at last been completely abrogated by this final step, in the substitution of another, based on constitutional principles. The statute book no longer stamps a stigma of inferiority and inequality ipon one section of the Union or another; and so as the idea of sections can continue, a principle has been established under which the victories of es over each other can no longer be the result of partial and unequal legislation, but only of superior capacities for physical and political develop-

As our federal system admits, in its technical organism and theory, of wide and indennite expansion, so have we at last popularized a rule of expansion which in practice will allow the process to go on without disturbing the mutual good-will of sections, am and theory, of wide and indefinite expansion and at no expense of intersectional jealousy, acri-mony, and collision. The history of this policy has en as instructive as the liberal practice of it must of necessity be beneficent. The Missouri provise of 1820 was an arbitrary congressional usurpation, and natalled a system of congressional intervention and niustice between sections in the development of new States and the extension of the Union. The policy which we have now inaugurated, borrowing from the tution that principle of State rights which preserves to the matured States the exclusive right of regulating their own domestic affairs, applies it to ncipient States in the act of preparing for admission into the Union; and, as necessary to a fair and un-transmelled exercise of this right, prohibits Congress from legislating on vexed domestic questions during the territorial wardship of those States, inding that body to absolute non-intervention.

Various have been the struggles of the democra cy against restrictive policies and laws. They fought for a free currency, and an emancipated system of home trade, in their war upon a mammoth national bank which was vaunted to be a regulator of both. They fought for an untrammelled foreign commerce in waging war upon a tariff which limited and manacled while boasting to protect that commerce cled while boasting to protect that commerce.

They fought for thirty years against the power which was claimed for Congress by the fanatics of one section to impose a measure of demestic policy upor the States of the other section, at war with their free and sovereign right to conduct their own do mestic concerns in their own way. In every form in which measures of arbitrary and unwarrantable restriction have been attempted to be imposed upon the free exercise by the people or the States of their just franchises and wise discretion, the democracy have opposed them.

While their struggle against arbitrary restriction has been severe and arduous in each of the contests paratively easy; the mature reflection and sober thought of the people having wrought out a brilliant victory for them in the course of time in each of those ersies. But their struggle in resisting the effort of Congress to impose restrictions upon the domestic policy of the new States of the West, in advance of their organization and settlement, has cost them more exertion than all the others combined. In an unfortunate moment, consulting wretched considerations of temporary expediency, rather than the living and enduring principles of the constitution, this policy was engrafted upon the legislation of the country, in option of the Missouri restriction. A long lange of time intervened before circumstances

leaving to the new States as they were formed the up people. It so happens in our large political

mestic institutions of the Territories while in the ter-ritorial state;—the principle, in other words, of abcolute non-intervention by Congress in the domestic fairs of the Territories.

In the law which was enacted on Friday last, the colicy which the democratic party proclaimed eight years ago, and inaugurated four years ago, was finally ed, under the severest test that any mose ure of policy has ever been made to undergo. State was brought conditionally into the Union, with a pro-slavery constitution, after a protracted discusion, and one of the severest and most doubtful atruggles that has yet been known in our parliamentary history. It was not that the subject, slavery, was itself particularly involved; for there were few who believed that there was any probability in fact of the new State being a slave State : it was a more contest between the great democratic policy of establishing broad, liberal, just, catholic principles of procedure and progress, and the old anti-democratic policy of adhering to and perpetuating au arbitrary

The battle is now won. We trust that there will be no need of fighting it over again in the admission of any other new State. It is for the adversaries of the democracy to decide whether there shall be a truce on this question or not. But, whatever their choice shall be, we think the danger is over, and that the back-bone of the controversy is broken. We have fought the battle under many disadvantages, to which we need not revert. It costs always a prodigious effort to establish a great principle, and its championship is always attended by discomfitures and defeats. But, once established, great principles are apt to stand forever. They vindicate hemselves. They fight their own battles. The gates of hell are unable to prevail against them. If the lemocracy shall, indeed, be challenged again to the defence of the policy they have now inaugurated, we shall have no fear of the result of future encounters with the enemy. We have fought the great fight unto triumph; we shall carry it in the skirmishes scatholess and unharmed

HON. SAMUEL S. COX AND GOV. WALKER.

We give place to-day to a letter from Hon. Robert Walker to Hon. Samuel S. Cox and Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, having reference to the conference bill which passed both houses on Friday afternoon. We have no intention in the world of reopening the discussion of this matter, but we shall not be understood as endorsing the policy suggested by Gov. Walker in reference to the reception of the act of admission by the people of Kansas. On the contrary, we are convinced they will promptly accept the terms of the ordinance, and come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Nor can we agree that a decision of the people against the land-grants presented by Congress, and their consequent refusal to come into the Union, could be regarded as an endorsement of Governor Walker's doctrines on the subject of popular sovereignty, or of his construction of the conference bill. At all events, the case is referred upon the proofs, and there we are disposed to leave it for decision.

WASHINGTON CITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 30, 1858

To the Ridor of the Union:

I ask you to publish the enclosed letter of Governor Walker in justification of my vote and that of my colleague, Mr. Lawrence, to-day in favor of the conference bill. The letter explains itself. It is a manly vindication of our much-abused judgment. I understand that it meets with Gov. Stanton's approval. I hope so. It seems so consonant with his views and experience. It certainly had its full weight in determining my vote on so vexed a question. perience. It certainly had no perience, my vote on so vexed a question.

With respect,

NAMUEL S. COX.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27, 1858

Dear Sirs: Your letter of this date has just been received, and I hasten to say, that, in my judgment, the conference Kansas bill should be adopted. I expressed this opinion on first reading the bill on Saturday last, and must adhere to it, although, if the bill had been, as falsely represented, a submission of the ordinance only, I should have sternly opposed it. This bill, as interpreted by me, is in precise conformity with my views and course not only in Kansas, but since my roturn, and, in following the path where duty and conscience bade me, I must support it. I must be permitted, however, to do this in such a way as will cast no censure on valued friends, who honestly oppose this bill, because their construction of it differs from my own. Whilst this bill maintained my views as to popular sowerients it would if adouted we then fers from my own. Whilst this bill maintained my views as to popular sovereignty, it would, if adopted, save the Union from imminent peril. If the bill passes, the odious Lecompton constitution, born in fraud, and baptized in forgery and perjury, will be defeated by an overwholming vote of the people of Kansas, thus demonstrating by practical results the truth of my interpretation, that this bill does in fact submit the constitution to the popular suffrage, for ratification or rejection, which is all I have over required. With such a bill, and such a decision of that people, under it, no formidable effort will ever be again made to withhold from the people of inchoate States a vote for or against the ratification or rejection of their State constitution, and the oligarchive doctrine of conventional made to withhold from the people of inchoate States a vote for or against the ratification or rejection of their State constitution, and the oligarchive doctrine of conventional sovereignty will be abandoned. I write in great haste, and will, at a future period, imbody my views fully in a letter for publication, as expressed in our recent conversation.

Yours, truly,

R. J. WALKER.

manipulated by every political idler and agitator in It was not merely necessary for the democracy to the country, they can reject the ordinance. We are destroy the Restriction, but to establish a policy in free to admit that the English bill (and all other bills lien of it, based on a constitutional principle, in har- proposing admission) is, in our poor judgment, overmony with the liberal and anti-restrictive creed of liberal towards the people of our little pet vixen; national democracy. There was but one principle for in truth they number not enough and in strictwhich could be substituted in lieu of it—that of ness have no right to set at the first table with grown-

right to determine their domestic institutions in their own way, just as the old States held that right; young lady who is sure she inclwary right and whose marriage we have sought are themen of a they her out of the way. Now that she has the chance, if a he will from determining, directly or indirectly, the do- not "come into the Union" we are clear that justice od and discretion.

Pursuant to promise we publish to-day the of the minerity of the Fort Saelling committee. expressed on Friday our high estimate of the pility of this document, one of the most poworfully-written papers of the sort that we have ever read. It is from the pen of the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia. If the paper related to a great measure of general policy, instead of a speciality, its ability would make a reputation for its author of the highest order. We commend it to the perusal of the public, from whom, indeed, a hearing is due to the distinguished public officer whose conduct has been assailed in this malevolent prosecution.

MR. HUNTER'S REMARKS

We publish the able remarks which were submited in the Senate by Mr. Hunter in support of the bill which was reported by the conference commit-tee on Kansas. We desire that they shall go out to the country and conduce to a clear understanding by the people of the provisions and purport of this important measure. Able speeches were also made on the bill by Mr. Green, Mr. Pugh, and other senstors, selections from which we shall endeavor soon to lay before the public.

Our usual summary of religious intelligence will bound on the fourth page of this morning's Union.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Utah Expedition.--Departure of the Peace Commissioners.--The supply Trains.

Sr. Louis, April 30.—The Leavenworth correspond of the "Republican" states that the peace commissers, Messrs. McCullough and Powell, left for Utah on

ers, Messrs. McCullough and Powell, left for Dtah on the 25th instant with an escort of six men.

The movement to occupy the Platte district awaits the arrival of Gen. Persifor F. Smith.

There are now at the fort ready for service, fifteen hundred cavalry horses, two hundred artillery horses, and thirty-five hundred mules.

Messrs. Russell, Majors, and Waddell have despatched in all three hundred and twelve wagons, and five hundred and fifty wagons are now being got in readiness.

Orsint and Pierri Meeting in Boston.

Boston, April 30.—The friends of universal freedon held a meeting in the German Turner's Hall, Washing ton street, last evening, to express their sympathy wit Orsini and Pierri. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was expected t preside, but wrote a letter explaining his absence, an ardently sympathizing with the purpose of the meeting John W. Barnes presided. Speeches were made in French Italian, German, and English. The meeting was largely

Adver isement for a Canal Loan.

ALBANY, April 30.—The commissioners' canal fund to-day advertise for proposals for the loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars at 5 per cent, being the balance required to meet the State stock redeemable on the 1st of July, 1858, amounting to three million and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and five dollars and thirty-four cents. Proposals to be sent in until the 24th

Lecompton at Albany.

ALBANY, April 30.—On publication this evening of the passage of the English-Lecompton bill, one hundred guas were fired opposite the offices of the secretary of State and the attorney-general, by the incumbents of those offices, to evince their satisfaction at the result. The news was received generally with mixed feelings, and outside of the offices mentioned no great amount of enthusiasm was received.

Acquitted.

New York, May 1.—The steamship Borussia, bringing ondon dates of the evening of 17th ultimo, has arrived t this port.
The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the evening o

the 17th.

The trial of Dr. Bernard, charged with complicity in
Orsini's conspiracy, had terminated. The jury, after one
hour's consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Sonviction of Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.

New Haven, (Coun...) April 30.—The Tuckerman cas disposed of before the United States district cour in session here. The defence was abandoned, after a portion of the testimony had been received. The jury found a verdict of guilty on four counts. The prisoner will be sentenced next Tuesday.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton closed heavy—sales of 700 bales; prices are unchanged. Flour is heavy—sales of 11,000 bbls.; State, \$4 15 a \$4 25; Ohio, \$4 40 a \$4 55; 11,000 bbts.; State, \$4 15 a \$4 25; Ohio, \$4 40 a \$4 55; southern, \$4 45 a \$4 70. Wheat is lower and heavy—sales of 18,000 bush.; southern red, \$1 04 a \$1 18; inferior southern white, \$1 18. Corn is lower—sales of 37,000 bush.; white, 66 cents a 70 cents; yellow, 70 cents. Pork is lower—muss \$18 75 a \$18 85. Beef is steady at \$13 a \$14 for Chicago repacked. Lard is slightly lower at 11¼ a 12 cents. Sugar is firm—sales of 2,500 hhds.; Orleans, 4¼ a 6 cents; Muscovado, 4¼ a 6½ cents. Coffee is steady—Hio, 10¼ a 11½ cents. Spirits of Turpentine is steady at 48½ a 49 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1 55 on the spot. Rice is steady at 3½ a 4½ cents. Freights are firmer—flour to Liverpool, 1s. 10½d. a 2s; on grain 6d. a 64d.

FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Special Correspondence of the Union.) NEW YORK, Friday Night, April 30, 1858

lapse of time intervence before circumstances occurred to test the sufficiency of this expedient. In the hour of trial it was found to be unavailing to secure that peace for which it had been devised. Like all mere expedients it failed of its object. It was an arbitrary restriction that rested on no broad, just principle; and which in fact repudiated all principle. It was seasiled and violated by the very finatical perty who, when, by their own act, it had become null and inoperative, pretended indignation afterwards when it was formally crased from the statute book. It was abrogated in fact by those who afterwards howled when it became necessary to abrogate it in terms and form. It was reserved for the democracy, by a natural law of their organization, and as a logical result of their national and catholic principles, to remain allowed it to remain a long time a law of the land; and catholic principles, to remain allowed it to remain a long time a law of the land; and, like many other unwise measures which had preceded it in English and American history, it had become in some actre conservation history. It had become in the most of the continuous control of their national and catholic principles, to remain a long time a law of the land; and, like many other unwise measures which had preceded it in English and for a long time been the whole capital in trade of the familiation. The attitution. The attitution and the continuous and other attitution. The attitution and the

"Mayor Transn Sir: I am a policy player, and make my living by the same. You have not broken up my place, but I have to warn you that if you attempt, a number have agreed together to put you out of the way.

"So help us God, we swear,

His honor was not daunted by the threat, and his effi-cient squad made eight or ten new arrests to day, one of whom may be the raw-head and-bloody-bones writer. It is thought that the police commissioners have at last

charges, and who have been trying for a year to obtain lagal redress. The first of upwards of four hundred cases, that of Richard Gambling, has been tried, and resulted in the issue of a writ of mandamus by the supreme court, calling on the commissioners to show cause why he should not be restored to duty, on the receipt of which the commissioners directed their chief clerk to write to the superintendent, stating that "Richard Gambling is a member of the metropolitan police force, and subject to the superintendent's detailment." As the other four hundred cases are precisely similar, it may be presumed that a like course will be pursued. Thus will terminate a very tiring and profitless controversy, which has engaged our attention in this city for a long time.

The Brooklynites are in a great state of excitement about a mysterious cavern that has been discovered in the vicinity of Greenwood cemetery. Numbers of people have thronged to see the wonder. It is described as a room about 100 feet long, the extreme end of which is furnished with tables, books, lanterns, and bottles filled with the craythur. "Horrid noises," and other dreadful tokens of horrors still to be explored, deterred the curious from penetrating deep into this subterranean wonder; but it is thought that the police will venture to do so "one of these days." When Frank Murphy invited the heads of Trinity College, Dublin, to explore a wonderful excavation discovered in his chambers, Harry Lorrequer says, that the executive vice provost, Dr. Barrett, answered the invitation and proceeded to examine the wouder. When he saw it, he exclaimed, "May the devil admire me, but it is a rat hole." The incredulous believe that when the Brooklyn wonder is examined it will prove to be a den of pick-pockets.

I have not a particle of news to note with regard to our money market. In all its features it is unchanged. It is very plethoric from over-feeding, but it is very kind and afable to its favorite friends. Foreign exchange is stiff at higher rates. Sterling, 10

Mississippi, 294. flour was 5 cents lower. Wheat lower gular. Cotton quiet. Sugars dull and drooping.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Weather-The Crevasse-Summer Retreats-The [Special Correspondence of the Dally Union:1

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, April 25, 1858.

New Orleans, Sunday, April 25, 1858.

The weather is delightful, and notwithstanding the swollen state of the river, and the impending devastation of the crevasse, the streets are lively with the presence of our gay, light-hearted, and happy citizens. There are many visitors to the crevasse to witness the progress of the brave workmen who are energetically laboring to repair damages, and prevent a more serious disaster; and it is but natural that each should return with a stronger feeling of security after the display of activity they witnessed. I confess to some such feeling myself, and I am well assured that my companious were similarly impress. well assured that my companions were similarly impress-ed. But it is clear that the danger is not yet passed, and some fears are felt in consequence of the rise in the Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio rivers.

and some fears are felt in consequence of the rise in the Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio rivers.

Now that summer is really upon us, the invalid and fashionable portion of our citizens are making preparations for their accustomed flight to the North. Indeed, I have heard that the departure of many will be hastened in consequence of the expected sickness to ensue from the overflow of the river. This may be well in point of caution, but I really cannot see why their journey should be so extended, when there are so many places full of beauty and health within comparatively a short distance of the "Crescent city" itself. For instance, there are Abits, Ocean, or Bladon Springs, on the lake-shore, or the many rustle retreats that could be fitted up, at any one of which the summer could be spent quite pleasantly, and I am sure that impaired health would be quite restored. There are many elevations that would insure a considerable change of temperature; saline laden air is abundant, and sea bathing, so invigorating, need not be wanting. Besides, in point of scenery, these localities cannot be surpassed.

What a charieve thing a park is." Well have these de-

wanting. Besides, in point of scenery, these localities cannot be surpassed.

What a glorious thing a park is! Well have these delightful retreats been called the lungs of a city. There is now every reason to believe that our long-talked-of purk will be a reality. The city council have appropriated \$4,000 to be expended in enclosing the forty or fifty acres of the Metairie ridge, devoted to this purpose, and although this will not make the place all that could be desired, yet it is a commencement, and much greater things have come from smaller beginnings.

During the week, the "Continentals" had their parade and target practice. The display was imposing, and

rade and target practice. The display was imposing, and the target firing proved that this company has many "crack shots" in it The orphans' fair has been the cen-tre of attraction, as it will continue to be; for there are but few of our citizens who will not contribute something to provide for the orphan. The theatres are dull, their reign of brilliance is over and there is a gamming expression. ish our citizens during the coming week with his wonderful feats. The Signor is very popular here. There are but ful feats. The Signor is very popular here. There are but few who have forgotten the supper he once upon a time gave to his numerous friends. The guests were all placed at the table, when the Signor, with a mischievous smile, bade the waiters remove the covers. This movement produced a profound stillness, which was succeeded by an illy-suppressed titter, for the dishes were empty, and the guests believed they had been sold by the inimitable guests believed they had been sold by the inimitable joker. At a signal, the covers were replaced; and, upon their being removed a second time, the most tempting viands that an epicure could desire were displayed to the merry company. That supper and his magic fully established the Signor as a general favorite.

But I must not forget to tell you of a novel trotting match which came off over the Metairic course on the 22d. It is well known that we have feathorses as well.

## THE CONFERENCE BILL ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

DEMARKS OF THE HON B M. T. HUNTER. OF VIRGINIA.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

Mr. HUNTER said :

In the Senate, on Tweedoy, April 27, 1858.

Mr. HUNTER said:

Mr. Prisipent As I think the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Cartenesses) has entirely misconceived the proposition presented by the committee of conference, I must beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments whilst I present it in what I deem to be its true shape.

The proposition of the committee of conference is the substitution of an entirely new bill in place of that which passed the Senate, and in place of the amendment which was proposed by the House of Representatives. This proposition affirms that the people of Kansas elected a convention of delegates who assembled at Lecompton, and that through that convention these people formed for themselves a government. It affirms that this constitution, having been examined, is found to be republican in its character. If thus acknowledges not only the authority of the Lecompton convention, but it acknowledges the validity of their action; it receives the constitution presented by them as the constitution of the people of Kansas, and it admits that the application which they have made for admission much the Union is the application of the people of Kansas ryeaking through their convention.

But this proposition, in its preamble, goes a little fur-

plication of the people of Kansas r caking through their convention.

But this proposition, in its preamble, goes a little further. It refers to the fact that the people of Kansas, through their convention, have presented an ordinance in which they proposed to concede their right to tax the property of the United States, upon condition that certain grants of land should be made to them. It affirms that this ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, but that Congress is willing to make them the same grant that was made to Minnesota, which is the same that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed by the amendment of the scane that was proposed to do so, they are to declare their wish by a vote of the people, a majority of those voting to determine the question; and, when they shall say that they will agree to this contract thus modified, then, upon that vote, they are to be admitted by proclamation of the President.

Accordingly, this bill proposes to enact that Kansas

to this contract thus modified, then, upon that vote, they are to be admitted by proclamation of the President.

Accordingly, this bill proposes to enact that Kansas shall be received into the Union with the Lecompton constitution upon equal terms with the other States; upon the fundamental condition, however, that she shall signify, by a vote of her people, their acceptance of this modification of the contract which Congress proposes. It then proceeds to offer an alternative proposition in the event that a majority of the people of Kansas should determine not to accept this modified contract, and not to be admitted into the Union under it. It then provides that there shall be no more conventions; that they shall not offer themselves for admission until they have population enough to entitle them to one member of the House of Representatives according to the existing ratio. Now, I maintain that both of these propositions are entirely right in themselves, and perfectly consistent with the previous action of the Senate.

The bill passed by the Senate recognised the authority of the convention at Lecompton, and the validity of their action; and it proposed to admit Kansas with the constitution framed by them, but admitted her upon the fundamental condition that she should concede her right to tax the property of the United States. There it stopped. It did not proceed to provide for the event that the people might not choose thus to modify this contract and to enter into the Union on these terms. The proposition of the committee of conference, and the bill passed by the Senate, are alike in these respects; both acknowledge the authority of the Lecompton convention; both admit the State conditionally; that is to say, upon the condition that they hall cede away the right to tax the public lands of the United States.

But the proposition of the committee of conference goes further than the bill of the Senate. The bill of the Senate struct than the bill of the Senate.

But the proposition of the committee of conference goes further than the bill of the Senate. The bill of the Senate stopped there, and did not seek to provide for the goes further than the bill of the Senate. The bill of the Senate stopped there, and did not seek to provide for the contingency that a majority of the people of Kansas might not accept this modification of the contract which we propose to them. The bill passed by the Senate took the right in the proper in that troubled region might assemble in convention and declare that they would not accept this condition, and would therefore be out of the Union. The bill passed by the Senate provided for none of these contingencies, but acted upon the supposition, as has been done sometimes before, that the people of Kansas would concur in all those things, and risked the conference committee goes further. It provides especially for the difficulty I have just suggested. It says, "before we admit you you must say whether you will concede away the taxing power for the consideration of the grant which we have given you. If you are willing to concede away the taxing power for the consideration we now offer you, then you shall be admitted upon proclamation by the President." In doing this the bill under consideration has proceeded in precise conformity with principle. What was the case of Iowa? She offered herself for admission with a constitution republican in form, and with the precise on that her people would consent to that modification of boundary. Congress and the assent was to be signified by a vote of the people, and thus the precedent is precisely parallel with the preposition that is now made; and Congress declared that if they did assent by a vote of the majority of the people, then the State should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States by proclamation of the President with the other States by proclamation of the President with the other States by proclamation of the President with the other States by proclamation of the President with the other States by proclamation of the President with the other States by proclamation of the President with the other States by proclamation of the Presi footing with the other States by proclamation of the President. How was it with regard to Michigan? The same thing occurred. The same condition was imposed, except that Congress said it should be referred to a convenone question only.

In regard to an ordinance claiming lands, I know of

but two cases in which changes were made. One was in Arkansas, and the other in California. In Arkansas the State was admitted upon the opress condition that she should cede the taxing power over the property of the United States, and a change was made in the quantity of lands which she proposed to take in consideration of that concession. The bill of admission was passed on the 15th of June, and on the 23d of the same month a supplemental act was passed submitting it to the legislature of Arkansas to say whether they would accept certain propositions—there were five of them, I believe—in consideration of this concession of the right to tax the property of the United States. Congress referred it to the legislature to determine; because, as they said in the act, the power had been given them by the convention which formed the constitution; thus showing that, in the opinion of Congress, the right to cede away the power to tax any portion of the property or lands within its domain was a right which belonged to sovereignty a right to be eight to the same power which should cede the tuxing power over the property of the

Bit I must not forget to fell you of a novel trotting match which came off over the Metalic course on the large of the match which came of over the Metalic course on the large of the match which came of over the Metalic course on the large of the match which came of the match which shows a well known that we have fast houses as well as forget of the match were three well-known and popular differen, who desired to test the relative merit of their 'goers.' The operations were three well-known and popular differen, who desired to test the relative merit of their 'goers.' The operations were out in large numbers, and, as usual, the holies of the state of the property of the part of the property of the district of their presence. If there was any belting it is not known, for mother than horses nor their owners have been abidy missed without the presence. If there was any belting it is not known, for mother than horses nor their owners have been able in one of the most of the presence of the presence of the presence have been able in our difference has been as the present have been able in our difference has been as the present has been as the constitution, and which created conventions. It is shown that we have been able in our difference has been as the present has been as the complete of the present has been as the constitution, and which created conventions, to through legislature when the present has been as the compact of the present has been as the present has been as the compact of the present has been as the constitution of the ordinance—and the first present has been as the constitution of the ordinance—and the first present has been as the compact of the present has been as the compact of the present has been as the compact of the present has been as the constitution of the present has been as the compact of the present has been as the present has been as the compact of the present has been

Now, sir, I ask how can it be said that by this a submit the constitution! We do no such thing. acknowledge the validity of the constitution, and we in regard to this contract which is offered to us, terms are not acceptable; we will not accept the you offer; but we will secept others, naming them if you choose to be admitted on them, you may." true that, in giving that vote for admission, they be governed by other reasons than those which merely to the proposition itself. But is that any cern of ours? Can we look into the human breast search for motives? Can we prescribe what are search for motives? cern of ours? Can we look into the human breast search for motives? Can we prescribe what are to be reasons which are to govern the popular vote? Its means. All that we have to do is to keep within limits of our powers, and to respect those of the Stat And what is it that we have affirmed in regard to submission of the constitution? We have never at that the people might not submit their own constitution we have never said that it was improper to do so; where we have never that it is a matter for the people the selves to determine; that they must determine it and the selves to determine;

submission of the constitution? We have never said that the people might not submit their own constitution, we have said is, that it is a matter for the people then selves to determine; that they must determine it diter through the act which called the convention into beight in the convention in the said that if they did not require the submission, Congress could not require it of them, because that was an at which belonged to the sovereign power of the Stale is self. That is our doctrine. If, then, we submit this proposition in regard to the modified contract, here do we depart from this doctrine? We do not say to them. "Your constitution is unsatisfactory." We do not say to them, "Your constitution is unsatisfactory." We do not say to them, "You must have a popular vote on the constitution." We do not say, "We dispute the evidence which you have presented according to the legal form." On the contrary, we say, "we needed that it all; we acknowledge the authority of your constitution, and we acknowledge that we have no power either to change that intrumed or to require you to pass upon it in any other form that that which you have determined for yourselves; but he regard to the contract that you proposed to us, whether you will or will not accept this modification which we propose of the contract." Is not that a his statement of the case? Is it not plain that we present our consistency because we not only require no submission of the constitution, but because we accept and acknowledge it; we submit only what we have a right is submit, and that is the change we make in the contract that you proposed to us.

But, Mr. President, the senator from Kentucky objects that in doing this we are doing what is unfair, because, he says, we accompany it with another proposition; we say to the people of Kansas: "If you will conjust the contract of the senator, and it arose from main in a territorial condition until you have enough to entitle you to one member, according ratio of representation?" He himself, in his own re gave the snewer to it.

ratio of representation?" He himself, in his own remarks gave the answer to it.

We maintain, as a general proposition, that the people of no Territory ought to be admitted as a State until the have population enough for one member of Congres Does any one dispute that principle? Is it not evide upon its face? But we say in this case of Kansas—as we are sincere in it; for we said it two years ago in it bill offered by the senator from Georgia—we will wait these considerations for the sake of the peace of the contry, and in order to settle this agitating question, peed ded you will come in and make a final disposition of two whole matter. If, however, you refuse to come and make a final disposition of the whole matter. If, however, you refuse to come and make a final disposition of the whole matter. If, however, you refuse to come in sufficient population. We can no longer at an insufficient population. We can no longer at the table of the peace of the country is to say to her, "you must quiet until you have people enough to entitle we to at least one member before you enter the Indea. We thus, at last, put down these attempts conventions which may disturb and distract that is ple, and introduce questions of discord and confusion in Congress. We thus establish a sound general prip ple, whose justice, I think, cannot be disputed. In anything of them in the contingency of a rejection our proposition, because it is obvious that whenever to people of Kansas come in hereafter, if they should to come in under this submission of the ordinance, it will make their own propositions in regard to land, at there is no doubt but that we shall deal with them as earlily as we have always done with the new State. they do not come in under this constitution, and we can not settle the question in that way, is it not obvious that the nearest approach we can make to putting an end these agitations, is to say to them, "you must remain" your territorial condition until you have more stabilly more people, and give us at least a truce and a breathin spell."

than the proposition made by the senator from Kentud In that event he thinks it fuir to allow these people form a constitution for themselves, and to require, wh that constitution is formed, that the President sh bring it in upon proclamation; thus abdicating the constitutional duty imposed upon Congress to see that the instrument is republican in its character; thus the lating, as it seems to me, in a most essential particular that great constitutional duty which is imposed upon to see, before a State enters into the confederacy, that